

6 FLEX

Monday, February 17, 2025

12:17 PM

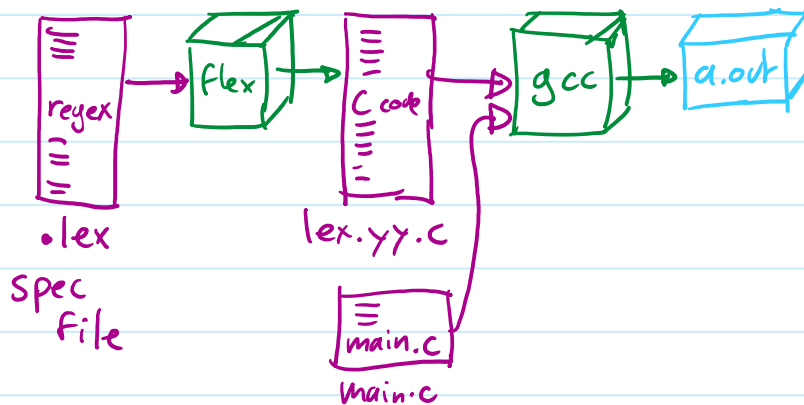
RegEx $\Rightarrow$ Automata $\rightarrow$ Code.

FLEX :- A lexical Analyser Generator

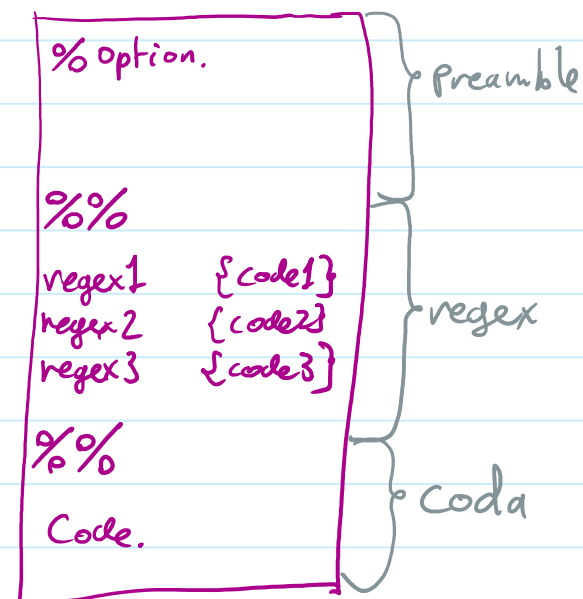
'60 Lex by Eric Schmidt for AT&T, UNIX

'70 flex Mike Lesk & Vern Paxon for B.S.D.

- uses POSIX standard
- Flex is a "generator"



• THE FLEX SPECIFICATION FILE



- flex directives
- flex options/config
- regex definitions.
- code $\% \{ \quad \quad \}$

• regex + code

code that will be copy
pasted into output file.

- THE CODE GENERATED BY FLEX

- variables:

xytext :- ntca. null terminated character Array
the last string matched.

$xylen$:- the length of $xytext$

$yyval$:- a value attached to $yytext$

xx in :- the input file.

- functions

`yylex()` :- the lexical analyzer implements all the automata.

`yywrap()` :- called when input is exhausted

`xyinput()` :- reads one character from input.

- FLEX WORKFLOW

\$ flex spec_file.l → lex.yy.c

\$ gcc -lfl lex.yy.c *.c → a.out

\$ 5/a.out

- FLEX TIE BRAKERS

Suppose:

Flex

1. $[0-9]^+$

$$2 \cdot [0-9] + " \cdot "[0-9] +$$

Input

1
123.27abc
2

- flex prefers longest string (2)

Suppose:

$(-1) \quad (-2)$

Input

Suppose:

1. (A|a)ppl(e(s?))
2. [a-zA-Z]+

Input
1
Apple53
2

- flex prefers the first one in the file.

Suppose:

1. [a-zA-Z]+
2. (A|a)ppl(e(s?))

- flex issues a warning!!

— 0 — EOF